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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1061 (1996) of 14 June 1996, in which the Security Council requested me to report to it every three months on the progress towards a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict and on the operations of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT). The report provides an account of developments since my last report of 7 June 1996 (S/1996/412).

Fighting in the Tavildara sector in June/July

2. The situation in Tajikistan has been very tense, especially in the area of Tavildara, where intense fighting continued between government and opposition forces. UNMOT was not able to obtain first-hand information on the fighting but followed events through the monitoring of troop movements and information received from persons fleeing the area of confrontation.

3. Following the fall of Tavildara to the opposition on 11/12 May, the Government launched its counter-attack on 2 June. Its forces attacked from three directions: from the north-west against Childara, from the south-east in the vicinity of Kalai-Hussein and from the south-west against positions of the opposition approximately 8 kilometres from Tavildara. According to persons from the area, the Government forces were supported by fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters. At the same time, in early to mid-June, the opposition attacked government installations in the Garm region on several occasions, apparently to relieve pressure on it in the area of Childara.

Talks in Ashgabat

4. In view of the volatile situation in the country and the continued large-scale fighting in the Tavildara sector, the third phase of the inter-Tajik talks at Ashgabat, which took place from 8 to 21 July 1996, concentrated primarily on the immediate restoration of the cease-fire, the extension of the Tehran Agreement (S/1994/1102, annex I) and the working out of a schedule and agenda for further talks. The delegation of the Government was headed by

Talbak Nazarov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the delegation of the opposition was led by Akbar Turajonzodah, First Deputy Chairman of the United Tajik Opposition. My Special Representative, Gerd Merrem, chaired the talks. Representatives from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) attended the talks as observers.

5. Both parties agreed on the need for an immediate cease-fire. However, initially they insisted on different modalities for the cessation of hostilities, particularly in the Tavildara zone. The Government put forward the demand that the opposition withdraw to the positions held prior to 28 January 1996, along the left bank of the Ragnov river south of Lairon village. The opposition favoured maintaining the positions occupied by the two sides on the date of the signing of the agreement. After intensive negotiations, the parties agreed on the joint declaration on the cessation of hostilities and observance of the Tehran Agreement (annex I).

6. Under the terms of the joint declaration, the two parties were to cease hostilities in the Tavildara sector at 1200 hours local time on 20 July 1996. At the same time, they were to submit to UNMOT precise information concerning the deployment of their forces along the line of contact. UNMOT was requested to deploy two teams of military observers to the Tavildara zone on either side of the line of contact to verify the information provided by the parties on their positions and to monitor the observance of the provisions of the Tehran Agreement in this area. The parties guaranteed the freedom of movement of the Joint Commission members and the United Nations military observers. In addition, the parties extended the Tehran Agreement until 31 December 1996.

7. The two parties also signed a protocol on the exchange of an equal number of prisoners of war and detainees (annex II). The opposition also reconfirmed its previous commitment, made in May, for the unconditional return of 26 prisoners of war. These prisoners were still with the opposition because their return could not be arranged for lack of adequate security guarantees. The two parties requested the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to assist in these exchanges.

8. In a joint communiqué (annex III) the parties confirmed their commitment to a settlement of the conflict by political means. They agreed on an intense schedule of further talks and consultations until the end of the current year, with a view to reaching agreements on key interrelated political and military issues. The parties agreed to resume their talks in the near future. However, the question of venue remained unresolved; the opposition wished the next round to be held at Tehran, while the Government preferred Ashgabat.

Efforts to implement the Ashgabat agreement

9. On 20 July, two UNMOT teams prepared to deploy to Tavildara sector, one team proceeding from direction Khovaling and the other from Labijar. A third UNMOT team was instructed to proceed towards Tavildara from Kalaikhum for better monitoring and support. However, UNMOT immediately encountered obstacles. The Khovaling team was stopped at Devdor government checkpoint, 130 kilometres

south-west of Tavildara, where government servicemen prohibited their passage, citing ignorance of the Ashgabat agreement, lack of instructions from their headquarters, the presence of landmines along the way and ongoing fighting in the area; at the same time, official and private vehicles were allowed to pass. The team approaching from Labijar junction was not permitted by government soldiers to advance beyond Childara, while the Kalaikhum team, after many attempts to pass the government checkpoints, was permitted on 27 July to advance as far as the Rigak mountain pass 12 kilometres south-east of Tavildara, from where the observers could hear intermittent artillery fire coming from the direction of Tavildara. UNMOT held almost daily meetings with the Ministries of Defence, the Interior and Security but continued to be prevented from deploying, despite repeated assurances by the Government.

10. On 30 July, an UNMOT team visited Taloqan to discuss the implementation of the Ashgabat agreement with leaders of the United Tajik Opposition. The opposition informed UNMOT of its forward positions as at 20 July, briefed it about military developments in the Tavildara sector, agreed to identify potential UNMOT team sites behind their forward defensive positions once they had been verified and to establish communication with UNMOT in the Tavildara sector, as foreseen in the joint declaration.

11. On 5 August, Mr. Merrem discussed the implementation of the Ashgabat agreement with President Emomali Rakhmonov. The latter informed Mr. Merrem of the creation of a National Security Council for better coordination of strategic concerns and implementation of the cease-fire. At the Council's first meeting on 3 August he had instructed the Ministers of Defence, Security and the Interior to observe to the full extent the Government's obligations under the Ashgabat joint declaration and to facilitate UNMOT access to the Tavildara sector. He also said that he wished to complete the exchange of prisoners of war and detainees even prior to the agreed completion date of 20 August, and that the government side accepted the opposition's list without conditions. Despite these assurances, UNMOT continued to be prevented from carrying out its tasks. One team was permitted by government forces to enter Tavildara briefly on 8 August but was not allowed to interview civilians or to establish a permanent presence there. On 14 August, Mr. Merrem informed the Government by note verbale that UNMOT, some three and a half weeks after signing the joint declaration, continued to stand ready to deploy observers in the Tavildara sector, but needed a clear and lasting commitment by the government structures to observe the provisions of the Ashgabat agreement.

12. Continuing efforts aimed at the implementation of the Ashgabat agreement, Brigadier-General Hasan Abaza, UNMOT Chief Military Observer, reached Tavildara on 4 September with two UNMOT teams and accompanied by Joint Commission members. He confirmed that the town was in the hands of the government forces. Because of ongoing fighting, one UNMOT team was stationed some distance from the town but continued daily patrols to Tavildara and its environs.

13. Fighting in the Tavildara sector has caused numerous casualties on both sides. The opposition claims to hold some 600 prisoners; no figures have been made public by the Government. The fighting has resulted in the destruction of civilian infrastructure in Tavildara sector and the disruption of the main road leading from Labijar junction via Tavildara across the Kuborobat mountain pass

to Kalaikhum in Gorny Badakhshan. In Tavildara itself, approximately 15 per cent of the town has been completely destroyed and 25 per cent heavily damaged. The town is now almost completely deserted except for some elderly persons and children.

14. Both the Government and the opposition have engaged in large-scale mine laying, including large numbers of anti-personnel mines. In the Tavildara sector, the minefields stretch from Khavzi Kabud in the west to Sayod in the east, and from approximately 21 kilometres south-west of Tavildara to Sagirdasht in the south-east. Because of the mine hazard, UNMOT has restricted travel by United Nations organizations to that area, and the area north of the road Dushanbe-Garm. Local inhabitants have also reported that the Russian border forces have air-dropped anti-personnel mines along the Tajik-Afghan border from Kalaikhum to Kurgovad (approximately 30 kilometres to the east).

15. There has been no progress in the implementation of the Ashgabat Protocol on the Exchange of Prisoners of War and Detainees. The deadline of 20 August was not met because the Government was not able to provide the final list of prisoners of war. The exchange of the first group of 60 from each side was rescheduled for 9 September but it was prevented by fighting in the Karategin valley. The return of 26 prisoners of war held by the opposition failed to materialize because the previously agreed security arrangements were not in place.

16. Throughout the reporting period, UNMOT activities were severely constrained by restrictions of movement imposed by both the government and the opposition. On the government side, in addition to preventing access to the Tavildara area, restrictions were applied on the road between Dushanbe and Garm at a government checkpoint at Labijar junction and also on the road from Moskovskiy through Khovaling and from Moskovskiy to Shuroabad, which is on the way to the Afghan border. On the opposition side, occasional restrictions were applied in the Garm area.

Other developments

17. Elsewhere in Tajikistan, the situation has deteriorated since June. In the north, repeated demonstrations were held in Leninabad province, amid demands for changes in the appointment of senior local officials and a review of economic policies and practices. Demonstrations in Tursunzade, to the west of Dushanbe, turned into violent clashes between two local paramilitary groups, resulting in a number of casualties. Disturbances also occurred in the Shaartuz district of the southern province of Khatlon.

18. In Dushanbe and in the Karategin valley, a number of violent acts heightened the tension. On 19 June, a bus transporting Ministry of Defence personnel was ambushed by unknown persons in the outskirts of Dushanbe. Nine soldiers were wounded, two of them critically. On 29 July, Muhamad Asimi, former President of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, was assassinated in Dushanbe. On 15 August, two bomb explosions occurred in Dushanbe, one at a restaurant in the centre of the city, causing casualties, and the other in a suburban area, when a remote-controlled explosive device went off under a truck

transporting personnel of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Peace-keeping Force, killing a Russian soldier and injuring two others. In the first week of August, the mayor of Tajikabad, north-east of Garm, who also served as representative of President Rakhmonov to the region, was assassinated. No one has claimed responsibility for the above-mentioned cases. The United Tajik Opposition has denied any involvement.

19. In the early morning hours of 21 July, a Ministry of the Interior unit of approximately 200 servicemen supported by tanks and armoured vehicles surrounded the village of Teppi-Samarkandi 10 kilometres east of Dushanbe. In six hours of fighting, 11 persons were killed and many others injured.

20. Since the beginning of September, the situation in the Karategin valley has deteriorated. On 5 September, the opposition, after a firefight with the government forces, took control of Jirgatal in the eastern part of the valley. UNMOT observers who tried to go to the area were stopped by the opposition fighters. On 12 September, the opposition, without a fight, took control of Tajikabad, between Jirgatal and Garm. As a result, the opposition now controls the valley from Garm to the Kyrgyz border. The Government has been assembling forces east of Dushanbe to counter the opposition's advances. For its part, the opposition has been concentrating fighters in the area of Komsomolabad to block those government forces.

21. The UNMOT Chief Military Observer and the co-chairmen of the Joint Commission have met with field commanders of the opposition in order to assess the situation and prevent further escalation. UNMOT has urged the opposition to halt its offensive in the Karategin valley and return to its previous positions, while the Government should withdraw its reinforcements. At the time of reporting, UNMOT efforts were still ongoing.

22. Tension also mounted along the Tajik-Afghan border in Gorny Badakhshan, notably in the Vanj and Khorog areas. The Russian border forces reported a build-up of opposition fighters in Afghanistan who were meant, they said, to reinforce the fighters already in Tajikistan. The Russian border forces have established additional positions along the border and reinforced their units. A number of ethnic Tajiks, who make up the majority of their personnel, are to be replaced by Russians. The situation along the border has been the subject of contacts between the Governments of Afghanistan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan.

Advancing the negotiating process

23. The continuing fighting and the concentration of efforts on the restoration of the cease-fire had the effect of diverting attention from the difficult political issues on the agenda. In order to prevent these issues from being pushed aside and the negotiating process delayed even further, I instructed Mr. Merrem to resume discussions with the parties and others concerned, despite the ongoing hostilities, with a view to resuming substantive negotiations.

24. Being stationed in Dushanbe, Mr. Merrem was in frequent touch with government representatives throughout the period. From 20 to 23 August 1996, he

visited Tehran where he met Mr. A. Turajonzodah and other opposition leaders. They confirmed their will to resume substantive talks as soon as possible to consider the core political issues, although the question of venue for the next round remained unresolved. The opposition representatives said that a well-prepared meeting between President Rakhmonov and opposition leader Abdullo Nuri could be an important step towards a comprehensive solution to the problem. They reiterated their request to my Special Representative for his assistance in the substantive preparation for any such meeting. During his visit to Tehran, Mr. Merrem also had consultations with Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his Deputy, Mahmoud Vaezi.

25. On 10 September, Mr. Merrem travelled to Moscow for discussions with the Russian authorities.

Joint Commission

26. The opposition members of the Joint Commission returned to Dushanbe on 28 June, after the Government gave written guarantees for their security. The Joint Commission held its first meeting on 1 July. UNMOT supported the activities of the Joint Commission. In particular, it assisted the Commission in arranging meetings in August between opposition field commanders and local government representatives at Garm, where the situation had become tense. As a result, tensions between the local government authorities and the opposition were greatly reduced, allowing a measure of normalization, for example, the resumption of civilian road transport between Dushanbe and Garm and beyond.

27. On 16 August, 16 officials from the Yavan district south-east of Dushanbe and members of the CIS Peace-keeping Force were captured by an opposition field commander, who demanded the release of opposition members in the custody of the Government. Following UNMOT and Joint Commission intervention, on 18 August all but four local government officials were released, and on 20 August the others were released in exchange for the prisoners held by the Government. Members of UNMOT and the Joint Commission witnessed the exchange. Prior to the resolution of the situation, the opposition leadership, citing security concerns, had instructed their members in the Joint Commission to return to Taloqan. This instruction was subsequently rescinded.

Liaison office at Taloqan

28. UNMOT has received the approval of the Government of Afghanistan to establish a civilian liaison team at Taloqan. The United Nations is in the process of concluding a status agreement with that Government, and the establishment of the team is envisaged in the near future.

Humanitarian and rehabilitation efforts

29. During the reporting period, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Organization for

Migration (IOM), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO), the latter through a local liaison officer, were present in the country, in addition to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), representational office and the liaison office of the World Bank. WFP, which conducts the largest humanitarian operation in Tajikistan, also coordinates activities of all agencies distributing food in the country. WFP and international non-governmental organizations identified some 620,000 persons requiring relief food assistance, among whom WFP is targeting some 400,000 persons. There is concern about the decreasing volume of food aid being made available by donors for 1996.

30. UNICEF, in cooperation with WHO, has undertaken vaccination campaigns against diphtheria and plans to continue primary vaccination work into 1997, a service it has provided since 1993. UNICEF is also engaged in a water sanitation programme for rural areas, peace education and the provision of educational supplies and health and nutrition assistance. UNHCR has scaled down its operations significantly since 1995 but continues, through its liaison office, to be involved in the repatriation of small numbers of Tajik refugees from Afghanistan and Turkmenistan and in the rebuilding of damaged homes. It is negotiating, through an international non-governmental organization, a group lending programme for returnees. It has also launched a legal capacity-building programme under which assistance is provided to the national courts, lawyers, judges and police structures.

31. Within the framework of a large-scale rural rehabilitation and reconstruction programme, UNDP is setting up offices in Garm and Kulyab to launch multi-sectoral development projects in areas most affected by the war to date. Activities continue in the sphere of peace- and confidence-building, promotion of small enterprises and governance, with funding being sought for further activities. IMF is providing balance of payments support to the Government. The World Bank hopes to approve a US$ 50 million loan package in September 1996 and negotiations are under way with the Government and potential implementation partners for a $10 million poverty alleviation programme planned for January 1997 pending the elaboration of a large proposal emphasizing capacity-building in this domain.

32. In spite of these activities, there is a continuing chronic emergency situation in Tajikistan, in particular with regard to essential food needs. The 1996 cereal harvest is expected to be larger than last year; however, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that Tajikistan will continue to need assistance in 1996/97 to cover its cereal import requirements. Urgent measures are needed to address the deteriorating health situation, including outbreaks of diarrhoea and typhoid epidemics, as well as malaria, which is reported by WHO to be totally out of control. Continued emergency assistance is also required for the provision of shelter and rehabilitation of public services.

33. Many civilians have been displaced by the fighting in the Tavildara sector. ICRC estimates that approximately 16,500 have fled the Tavildara region, the majority to Dushanbe (6,500), Kalaikhum and Darwaz district (6,500), and the remainder to Komsomolabad (400), Garm (400), Khovaling (800), Kafirnigan area (700) and Khatlon region (1,000). They have been provisionally housed in

mosques, schools and other makeshift lodgings. Many more have been indirectly affected by the fighting through the lack of basic public services like medical care and the loss of harvest and livestock, as well as the disruption of relief supplies. The local government structures are increasingly unable to handle the large number of internally displaced persons. The Aga Khan Foundation (in Gorny Badakhshan), ICRC and United Nations system agencies and non-governmental organizations are providing humanitarian assistance.

Observations

34. As is evident from the present report, the situation in Tajikistan has deteriorated in the last three months. The agreements reached in Ashgabat last July, which provided a real opportunity to stop fighting, have not been implemented. On the contrary, in addition to the heavy fighting in the Tavildara sector, military confrontations intensified in the Karategin valley and the Garm district. A tense situation exists on the Tajik-Afghan border. The activities of UNMOT have been impeded by restrictions on the freedom of movement of the military observers. These developments, which contradict the stated intentions of the Tajik parties to resolve the conflict through political means, are a cause of serious concern. Clearly, hostilities must cease immediately.

35. In the present circumstances, it is imperative to resume the political dialogue. In this context, I have taken note of the recent statements of President Rakhmonov and Mr. Nuri on their readiness to resume their direct contacts. I welcome these intentions and hope that such contacts at the highest level will give much-needed impetus to the negotiating process. I have instructed my Special Representative to provide any assistance in the preparation of such a meeting.

36. The people of Tajikistan are faced with an acute crisis, which has been aggravated by the ongoing hostilities and the continuing deterioration of the economy. The displacement of civilians by the thousands has further exacerbated the emergency and has increased the number of vulnerable groups of the population, who are unable to meet their basic survival needs without assistance. In view of this, I have asked the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to arrange for an inter-agency mission to Tajikistan to help determine how the United Nations system may respond most effectively to the situation.

Annex I

Joint declaration signed at Ashgabat on 19 July 1996 on the cessation of hostilities and observance of the Tehran Agreement

The delegation of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition at the inter-Tajik talks (hereinafter referred to as "the parties"), with a view to normalizing the situation in the country, preventing human casualties and suffering and the destruction of the infrastructure and material values, and creating the necessary conditions for the successful conclusion of the talks and the achievement of peace and national accord in Tajikistan, have agreed as follows:

1. To halt combat operations and other hostile acts within the country, particularly in the Tavildara area, and on the Tajik-Afghan border, in accordance with the provisions of the Tehran Agreement on a Temporary Ceasefire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country. The agreement shall enter into force at 1200 hours local time on the day after the signing of this joint declaration.

2. The armed forces of the parties shall remain in the positions they were holding on the day of the signing of this declaration. At the same time, the competent and authorized representatives of the parties shall submit to the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) precise information concerning the deployment of their armed formations along the line of contact. With a view to strengthening further the regime relating to the cease-fire and the cessation of other hostile acts, the parties have also agreed to carry out additional confidence-building measures, including the disengagement of forces in the Tavildara area. The aforementioned confidence-building measures shall be agreed upon by the Joint Commission, with the assistance of UNMOT, within 10 days following the signing of this joint declaration; particular emphasis shall be placed on the need to guarantee safe and unimpeded movement of national economic goods and civilians along the Dushanbe-Khorog road.

3. Within three days following the signing of the joint declaration, UNMOT shall deploy two groups of its military observers in the Tavildara area on either side of the line of contact. The United Nations military observers shall immediately verify the information received from the parties relating to their positions along the parties' front line of defence, and shall monitor the strict and conscientious observance of the provisions of the Tehran Agreement in this area.

4. The parties guarantee the complete security and freedom of movement of the members of the Joint Commission and the United Nations military observers and shall provide them with all kinds of assistance in their performance of their duties.

5. The armed forces of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the armed formations of the opposition in the area under their control shall clear mines and remove blockades from roads and guarantee the safe movement of

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national economic goods, humanitarian supplies and civilians, including civilians returning to their homes, along such roads.

6. With a view to strengthening the monitoring of the observance of the Tehran Agreement and preventing possible violations of the Agreement, the United Nations observers shall establish in the Tavildara area wireless communication with the field commanders of the armed formations of the opposition and the commanders of units of the armed forces of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The lists of these commanders shall be transmitted to UNMOT.

7. The delegation of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to speed up the decision on the deployment of an UNMOT liaison base of Taloqan and of other observation posts in districts of the Republic of Tajikistan that border on the territory of the Islamic State of Afghanistan with the consent of its Government.

8. The United Nations military observers and the Joint Commission shall examine complaints from the parties concerning possible violations of the Tehran Agreement and shall inform UNMOT and the parties of the results of their investigation.

9. The parties shall extend the Tehran Agreement until 31 December 1996.

(Signed) T. NAZAROV
Head of the delegation
of the Government of the
Republic of Tajikistan

(Signed) A. TURAJONZODAH
Head of the delegation
of the United Tajik
Opposition

(Signed) G. MERREM
Special Representative
of the Secretary-General

Annex II

Protocol signed at Ashgabat on 21 July 1996 on the implementation of a humanitarian action involving the exchange of prisoners of war and detainees

Guided by humanitarian considerations and desiring to create a favourable atmosphere for the successful conclusion of the inter-Tajik negotiations process, the delegations of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition at the inter-Tajik talks (hereinafter referred to as "the parties") have agreed:

1. To conduct in Khorog, until 20 August 1996, a step-by-step exchange of an equal number of prisoners of war and detainees in accordance with the lists to be transmitted by the parties to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) before the end of the current round of inter-Tajik talks in Ashgabat. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan will submit the list of prisoners of war and the United Tajik Opposition will submit the list of detainees.

2. To request ICRC to provide assistance in the implementation of this humanitarian operation, on the understanding that it will be conducted in accordance with the rules and procedures of that organization.

3. To instruct the Joint Commission to coordinate with ICRC on all possible questions related to the implementation of the operation involving prisoners and detainees.

4. Until 26 July 1996, with the assistance of ICRC and in the presence of 5 family representatives, to return 26 prisoners of war, freed earlier by the opposition without preconditions, to their homes.

5. To confirm their earlier commitment to ensure the unimpeded access by delegates of ICRC and members of the Joint Commission to places where the detainees and prisoners of war are being held, both during the present operation and in future. The parties guarantee their safety and freedom of movement and shall provide them with all kinds of assistance in their performance of their duties.

(Signed) T. NAZAROV
Head of the delegation
of the Government of
the Republic of Tajikistan

(Signed) A. TURAJONZODAH
Head of the delegation of the
United Tajik Opposition

(Signed) G. MERREM
Special Representative
of the Secretary-General

Annex III

Joint communiqué signed on 21 July 1996 on the outcome of the third round of inter-Tajik talks, held at Ashgabat from 8 to 21 July 1996

The third Ashgabat round of inter-Tajik talks on national reconciliation was held from 8 to 21 July 1996. The delegation of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan was headed by Mr. T. Nazarov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the delegation of the United Tajik Opposition was headed by Mr. A. Turajonzodah, First Deputy Leader of the United Tajik Opposition. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. G. Merrem, served as mediator in the talks.

The talks were held in a frank and businesslike atmosphere. This made possible the signing of the joint declaration on the cessation of hostilities and observance of the Tehran Agreement. With a view to increasing the effectiveness of the Agreement, additional measures were elaborated to strengthen the monitoring of its strict observance by the parties. In addition, an agreement was reached on extending the Tehran Agreement to 31 December 1996.

Guided by humanitarian considerations, the parties signed a protocol on the implementation, until 20 August 1996, of a humanitarian action involving the exchange of an equal number of prisoners of war and detainees. The parties requested the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to provide assistance in this humanitarian operation.

The parties confirmed their commitment to a settlement of the conflict by political means. In this regard, they agreed on an intense schedule for holding further talks and consultations until the end of the current year with a view to reaching agreements on key interrelated political and military issues. The parties agreed to resume their talks in the near future in order to discuss a series of political issues. The time and place for holding the next round of talks will be determined by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in consultation with the parties.

The parties express their deep gratitude to the Government of Turkmenistan for its hospitality, assistance and the excellent conditions it provided for the holding of productive talks.

The parties also express their thanks to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Gerd Merrem, and to the representatives of the observer States at the talks and the observer of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) for their assistance in the conduct of the inter-Tajik talks.

(Signed) T. NAZAROV
Head of the delegation
of the Government of the
Republic of Tajikistan

(Signed) A. TURAJONZODAH
Head of the delegation of the
United Tajik Opposition

(Signed) G. MERREM
Special Representative
of the Secretary-General

وزع بعثة مراقبي الأمم المتحدة في طاجيكستان
اعتبارا من أيلول/سبتمبر ١٩٩٦
1996年09月联塔观察团的部署情况
UNMOT DEPLOYMENT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1996
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA MONUT EN SEPTEMBRE 1996
РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ МНООТ ПО СОСТОЯНИЮ НА СЕНТЯБРЬ 1996
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNMOT EN SEPTIEMBRE DE 1996
UZBEKISTAN
KYRGYZSTAN
CHINA
AFGHANISTAN
TAJIKISTAN
LENINABAD
KUHISTONI BADAKHSHON
(GORNIY BADAKSHAN)
KHATLON
Dushanbe
Kulob
(Kulyab)
Qurghonteppa
(Kurgan-Tyube)
Kolkhozabad
Kalininabad
Shuroabad
Moskovskiy
Dangara
Tursunzade
Hisor
(Gissar)
Kafirnigan
Nurek
Khovaling
Kalaikhum
Vanj
Kudara
Rangkul'
Murgab
Rushan
Kalot
Buvad
Vir
Khorugh
Dzhartyrabot
Shaymak
Jirgatal'
Garm
Komsomolabad
Lenin
Sayod
Childara
Sicharog
Tavildara
Dashtishur
Wakhio
Panjakent
Ayni
Shahriostan
Uroteppa
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Khujand
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Chkalovsk
Kanibadam
Isfara
Tabashar
Kokand
Batabad
Lake Aydarkul
Syr Darya
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Nurek Reservoir
Vakhsh
Yakhsu
Panj
Surkhob
Ragnau
Obikhingou
Karategin
Lake Karakul'
Lake Sarezskoye
Murgab
Bartang
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Pamir
Kafirnigan
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Termez
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Shir Khan
Panj
Feyzabad
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القيادة العامة للبعثة
联塔观察团总部
UNMOT headquarters
Quartier général de la MONUT
Штаб МНООНТ
Sede de la UNMOT
T
موقع الفريق
队址
Team site
Antenne de la MONUT
Базы групп на местах
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